



# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 8

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
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No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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No. 38 Rua 19 de Março.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751  
Uncalled capital .. £2,400,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

4, Travessa do Conselho, 190 Saratava.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**

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Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

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DEPOT:

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**Travellers' Directory.****São Paulo:**

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m.  
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

**Cachambú and Lambari:**

Central Railway (São Paulo) connects to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

**Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:**

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Geraes) of that railway.

**Petropolis:**

Barca leaves the Praia da at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5:15 p.m., on all land routes (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station of 6:45 a.m. and 4:40 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train).  
Returning from Petropolis, the "Barca" train leaves at 7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 6 a.m. and 2:25 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays the Barca leaves the Praia da at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

**Nova Friburgo:**

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant'Anna de Marilys. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

**Corcovado:**

Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a.m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.; descending, 8:35, 10:05, 11:15 a.m., 12:05, 2:15, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

**Official Directory**

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 6 a.m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.  
181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 77. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays; Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 a.m. Gospel preaching, at 9:45 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays; 7 p.m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at a Public Casino, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDENBECKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barenia. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sundays, and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.  
JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.  
W. B. BACHY, Pastor.  
Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELLO.—244 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

**Professional Directory**

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to Prof. L. MARCHANT, N. 1, Travessa de São Francisco.

**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—In sale of the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, Rua da Saúde, 1st. Rua da Lavoura, Misericórdia. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 46, Rua da Assembléa, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—The Bolivian customs receipts at Antofagasta in 1896 amounted to 1,275,373.67 bolivianos.

—The income and expenditure of the Chilean state railways in December were respectively \$1,062,862.84 and \$947,253.60.

—Chili is certainly making a record in the line of homicides and homicidal assaults. Notices of such crimes seem to be a staple article of news.

—It is now proposed to raise the money by private subscription for the construction of that submarine boat invented by a Valparaíso jeweler. Its reputed sale to Brazil does not seem to materialize.

—The vessels of the Magellan station have been ordered to make a new survey for the cable to Punta Arenas, and the commissioner sent to Europe to superintend the manufacture and shipment of the cable has been ordered home.—*Chilian Times*.

—While some cargo was being discharged this week from the fire-rusted ship *Abasco*, a crate containing large demijohns (supposed to be empty) fell and got smashed, revealing the fact that they were filled with silk and other material liable to heavy duty. The matter has been reported to the authorities.—*Chilian Times*, Jan. 30.

—At a recent sitting of the chamber of deputies the minister of finance made the gratifying announcement that the revenue in 1896 had exceeded his calculations by 1,295,754 dollars 38 cents, and the deficit, which had been estimated at 3,500,000 dollars, amounted to the insignificant sum of 752,680 dollars 14 cents.—*Chilian Times*, Feb. 3.

—Defalcations appear to be the order of the day. Quite recently a superintendent of custom-house and treasurer in a northern port absconded, after appropriating upwards of 100,000 dollars. Only the other day the paymaster of a battalion stationed in this city fled after embezzling 9,000 dollars; and now the news comes of the discovery of defalcations amounting to 300,000 dollars, in the Santiago municipal treasury and the flight of the treasurer.—*Chilian Times*, Jan. 27.

—We beg to call the attention of the minister of colonization to the following notice, which appears in the London *Times* of January 1st: "Intending emigrants are warned against emigrating to Chili without first verifying at the information office the statements circulated by colonization agents. Owing to misrepresentations unsuitable emigrants have been sent from this country to the island of Chiloé, and distress and discontent have been the consequence."—*Chilian Times*.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.**

Some remarkable facts are being brought to light by the investigation which is being made into the frauds which have been perpetrated in the custom-house of this port. Two of the chief actors, named respectively Christen and Trivi, are reported to have absconded, whilst, on the other hand, several arrests have been. Among the persons are a member of the municipality named Fernin Quintero, a commission agent, named Heschbert, and several custom-house employees. Two mysterious personages, named respectively Guillermo Schneider and Camarero, figure in the case. The former appears as having dispatched goods from the custom-house, and the latter as being security for the amount of the duties. These individuals, however, appear to have existed in name only. There was an office bearing on its door a brass plate with the name of Guillermo Schneider, but nobody was ever seen in the place. These names were evidently adopted as a blind by the real culprits, of whom there are several. Signatures and stamps have been forged, custom-house policies have been abstracted and replaced by others for much less value in some cases, whilst in others they have not been replaced at all. The perpetration of the frauds has been going on for a long time, and the amount of which the custom-house has been defrauded is variously estimated, but there is no doubt it will reach a very large sum. Amongst honest people there is but one desire, and that it is that the delinquents may meet with their deserts.—*Chilian Times*, Feb. 6.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—It is said that the projected port works at Montevideo will cost fifteen millions dollars.

—During January there were 2172 births, 1365 deaths and 427 marriages in the city of Buenos Aires.

—It is reported that serious defects have been discovered in the new Argentine cruiser *Garibaldi*. It is quite what we expected.

—The recent resignation of General Capdevilla, chief of staff of the Argentine army, is said to have been caused by the jealousy of General Roca. His successor is General Racedo.

—Twenty-four hours observation are now imposed on Rio and Santos arrivals at the River Plate, besides all the extra time the sanitary authorities, in their irresponsible and infallible wisdom, see fit to impose.

—Tired of waiting on official greed and ignorance, the Argentine agriculturists have resolved to act independently and by themselves in fighting the locusts. They have organized a citizens committee, raised over twenty thousand dollars, and have resolved to send to the United States for an entomologist who knows something about locusts. This is a good example for agriculturists all over South America.

—The ascent of Aconcagua appears to have been a tougher piece of work than even Mr. Fitzgerald had imagined. He himself has not succeeded in reaching the very summit. It was being reserved for him by the self-denying guide, until news came of the approach of an expedition from Chili, when it was decided that the guides should push on and make sure of accomplishing the feat. The one more mystery is solved. One by one the secrets of nature are yielded up to man; but surely of all pursuits in which life and limb are hazarded, those of mountain climbing above the snow line, and exploring the Arctic regions, are the least fruitful.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—We give a story, as it comes from Chabas, a colony in Santa Fé. A colonist there was unable to pay the wheat and harvest tax exacted by the government. The local authorities at once proceeded to embargo whatever he had, reducing him from misery to complete ruin. The colonist is now kept unjustly imprisoned in Villa Casilda, his wife is sick in the public hospital and his seven children, all under age, are maintained by the charity of some neighbors. We thought that Leiva had prohibited embargoes to be laid on the property of colonists, but if this is the interpretation given to his decree, it would have been better not to issue it.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 26.

—The Galveston Telegraph Co. is an American company. It has worked American sentiment for all it was worth, has given the United States legation no end of work, wants all the influence it can get on account of being an American company, and then, to show how devoted it is to American interests and how much it is willing to sacrifice in order to promote said interests it charges telegrams to the United States considerably more than to Europe although it has to send the latter across the Atlantic 3000 miles farther. We find it difficult to get words to properly describe the chivalry and patriotism of the company.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Since this item appeared, the Galveston company has reduced the rates to the United States.

—Of course, if we buy a white elephant like the *Garibaldi* we must build a stable for it, and so the port at Bahía Blanca will be needed, for that ship cannot get into any other in the republic, but when that port is completed and has consumed millions it will be only a rat-trap for the shutting up of every vessel that may take refuge in it in time of war. One good ship could close and keep it closed with all in it in case of war and the chances are that everything in it would be captured. It is not what we require and its location for a military port is bad, all the engineers to the contrary notwithstanding, and by the way, we have yet to find an engineer who does approve of it, outside official circles, and they have learned from the experience of Mr. Attwell to echo what is said at the government house.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—At Sunday's meeting, Dr. Blanco told a historic anecdote well worth repeating separately. Some forty years ago, he said, there was published in Montevideo a paper called *La Libertad*, which attacked the government with a virulence even exceeding that of any paper of to-day. So obnoxious did it make itself that at last the then President issued an order for its suppression and the arrest of its editor. The arrest the President went to execute in person, accompanied by a squad of artillery which formed before the editor's door. The editor, nothing daunted by this display of force, boldly refused to submit to the order of arrest, appealing to the articles of the constitution that enshrined liberty of speech and of the press and inviolability of domicile. So firmly did he do this, that the President became convinced of his error, dismissed the soldiers to their barracks, revoked the order of arrest, and gave instructions that in future the paper and its staff should be left unmolested in their propaganda. The editor who thus defied the presidential term, Dr. J. M. Muñoz (now president of the Bank of the Republic) and the President who had the high moral courage to retract when he found himself in the wrong was the valiant soldier General Venancio Flores.—*Montevideo Times*, Jan. 26.

—We most cordially endorse the sentiments expressed in a petition which is now being signed by the most influential members of our English-speaking community, to be forwarded to his excellency, William McKinley, the incoming President of the United States, in which is set forth the earnest desire of everyone who has come into contact with Mr. Buchanan, either socially or in his official capacity, that he may be appointed to continue as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine republic during the coming presidential term. It is given to few men to win such complete popularity, official and social, as has Mr. Buchanan, not only amongst his own countrymen, but amongst those of every nationality with whom he has come in contact, and were it proper to do so, we are perfectly sure that the Argentine government would intimate to President McKinley the gratification with which it would view his favorable consideration of the petition in question as promptly and cordially as the petitioners themselves. Mr. Buchanan is essentially the right man in the right place, and were most strongly of opinion that his removal, particularly at the present time, would be a severe loss to the interests of Argentina, and still more so to the country he so industriously, ably, and courteously represents.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 6.



**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... 750,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder &amp; Co., J. H. Schroder &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Ronen &amp; Co.,

GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Café 108)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Café 120) (Café 182)

Draws on:

(Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in (and correspondents) Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M., N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

(Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Neuhäuser & Co., Paris.

(Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents, and any other countries.

Opens accounts current. Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Kral-Petersen,

Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 571, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK  
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... 800,000  
 Reserve fund..... 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and

Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co.,

PARIS.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

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later the islands were abandoned to Spain as a part of Spanish South America. The French had not prospered as settlers in that bleak climate, but if it had been known that gold in paying quantities could be found in the sands of the Tierra del Fuego, there is no telling what would have been the result of the French colonisation scheme.

The Spaniards hoisted their flag on April 1, 1767, at what is now called Port Stanley, and in the same year the English settled at Port Egmont. In 1770 the Spanish, with a man-of-war and 1,200 troops, drove the English away, but a year later were compelled to apologise and pay for their deed, so the English were left in possession in 1774, when they gave it up because the islands were thought to be not worth holding.

Thereafter the islands remained unoccupied save for the birds and beasts of the sea, and certain horses and cattle that ran wild after the settlers went away. In 1820, when the Buenos Aires government sent a colony that reoccupied the islands, the seal and whale fisheries having become meantime of some importance. The Argentines would have remained in peaceable possession until this time, very likely, but for an offence against the United States. Some American whalers were found among the islands by the Spanish-American authorities, and not only were their vessels confiscated without trial or warrant, but the crews were enslaved and held until the facts came to the ears of the States government. Then a man-of-war went down there, rescued the enslaved American subjects, and drove the Argentine colony out of the group.

This gave England another opportunity. A new English colony was planted there, and, because of seals and whales and of a slowly growing commerce round Cape Horn—a commerce that sent a ship to the islands for water or repairs occasionally—was enabled to hold on.

Then gold was found in California, and the traffic round Cape Horn became enormous. Port William, a bay in the largest of the Falklands, was an excellent harbor, and but a brief sail from the wild waters of Cape Horn. Shanties were erected that could make any repairs to a passing ship injured or distressed, and prices were placed at figures which were just as high as the traffic would bear. So a village sprang up round the shanties, a village of mechanics and shepherds, and that village is flourishing yet.

And according to a former government official there who has described the present condition of the islands in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, it is a remarkable village. A single street, a mile and a half in length, runs along the beach on the south side of the bay, having at one end the government buildings, and at the other a hotel very finely named First and Last. There are two hotels, while saloons abound, and from these a good revenue is derived, for beer is largely consumed, and not much attaches to the people, for the water is for the most part collected from off the houses after rain. Peat is the natural fuel of the islands, but some of the wealthier people of Port Stanley import coal.

Besides Port Stanley there is another village in the group that is named Darwin. Outside of Port Stanley and Darwin there is neither church nor school-house, nor any other public highway than the sea. The group includes nearly 200 islands large and small, and the area of land fit for pasture is estimated at 6,000 square miles. Every foot of this has been taken up. The land is divided into sections of 6,000 acres, and anyone can hold as many of these as his inclination and means will permit. Quite a number of islands are held by individuals who live in Robinson Crusoe fashion, or at best a man with his family only on each island. On the larger islands the holdings range from 6,000 acres up, and each holder, living alone on his holding, is thus well nigh as isolated as if he lived on an island. All travel over the island is by horseback alone. There is not one wheeled vehicle outside of Port Stanley. There being

no roads, and the land being divided by wire fences, a traveller, when crossing any island, must needs employ a guide to find the gates.

Of course, since the houses are so far apart, the children of these ranchers get no education, save only such as their parents give them, and that is of only the most primitive character. They learn to herd and shear sheep, to pack the wool to market and sell it, to buy supplies at the store (the trade of the island is practically the monopoly of one company), and deposit their surplus money in the government savings bank. Most of the boys learn, in addition to this, to handle the sloops and small schooners that are found in large numbers.

All the available land having been occupied, the gradual increase of the population finds no place to occupy. In consequence, the young people go away to the unoccupied land of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, taking as an inheritance the surplus sheep of their parents, for the sheep also increase until there is not enough pasture for them. The scenery of the islands is at once barren and picturesque. Grass makes them green, but there is not a tree in the group. Every attempt to cultivate trees, even the rugged beeches of Tierra del Fuego, has failed. There are streams in the mountains whose courses are marked only by the winding banks filled with broken rock, beneath which the torrents of water run. The water may be heard as it roars along, but is never seen.

In the mountains there are still to be found wild cattle, and wild fowl in great numbers inhabit the coasts, but the people are not much given to sport.

The climate is also interesting. The wind blows so steadily and so hard that the people of the interior are said to have a gait peculiar to the region—a gait in which they bend to the gale and tack to windward like a sailing ship. It is nevertheless a healthy region, the death rate being no more than six in 1,000 annually, and the appearance of the people is hale, hearty, and rosy checked. In connection with the climate it is worth mentioning that the waters have a chill peculiarly their own that is so penetrating that no one has ever plunged into the sea for a bath there and returned to the surface to relate his experience. At least that is what Mr. Routledge says.

Port Stanley boasts a rifle team that has been beaten but once. It happened when the British warship *Sirius* was in port that for once the wind did not blow, and that was a condition on the range for which the local shots were wholly unprepared.

They have a newspaper, the *Weekly Government Gazette*, and a national guard of 100 men.

As for the population there are only 1,000 in all the islands, and they occupy between them 1,160,000 acres of land.—*Daily Mail*.

At Southampton police court on January 7 George Leonard Fraser and Noah Amers, litchief and second officers respectively of the British ship *George T. Hay*, of Nova Scotia, were placed in the dock under peculiar circumstances. It was known that they had been sent home by the British consul at Rio de Janeiro to be tried on charges of ill-treating members of the crew, one of whom had died. No one appeared to prosecute, and the chief constable complained that the board of trade was not represented. He said the men were given into the custody of the borough police, yet he did not know what the charge was. He was informed by the courtesy of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company that the prisoners were coming home for trial, and he thought if they knew four days before that the men were coming, the higher authorities must have known something about it. Mr. Hoare, for the London representatives of the owners of the *George T. Hay*, stated that the *Minho*, the steamer by which the men were sent home, arrived earlier than was expected. That probably accounted for the fact. A police officer handed in certain papers received from the captain of the *Minho*, including the warrant of the British consul at Rio, which stated that the men were to be taken to England for trial on charges of ill-treating members of the crew of the *George T. Hay* on the voyage from Mobile to Rio, whereby there was ground to fear that they contributed to the death of an American sailor named Charles J. Beestrow. The magistrates' clerk stated that the men were properly in custody, and they were remanded.—*European Mail*, Jan. 20.

**Grande Hotel Internacional**

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

**SANTA THERESA HILL,**  
Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,  
Telephone 8018

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars line from the town, leaving the Largo do Cariacou close to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to **FERNAND MENTORS,**  
ASSEMBLEIA 72. Telephone 206.**HOTEL RIO DE JANEIRO  
GEORGE'S**

Lunch Room and Restaurant.

Recently renovated and improved throughout. The most conveniently located restaurant in the city, being situated in the heart of the banking district and within a minute's walk of the Praça and P. Office. Special pains taken to provide a first-class table and prompt service.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA, NO. 8.  
1st. floor.**HOTEL DOS ORGÃOS,  
THERESOPOLIS.****Higinio Thomaz da Silveira,**  
PROPRIETOR.

This old and well known hotel is situated in one of the healthiest and most picturesque parts of the Theresopolis valley (Organ Mountains), a short distance from the "Alto da Serra" and in full view of those strangely-shaped peaks which give this range of mountains its peculiar name. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and improved, and affords all the comforts and conveniences which the visitor can desire. It has an abundance of pure cold water for drinking purposes, shower baths and sanitation. Terms moderate.

For invalids and convalescents Theresopolis is unquestionably the best resort in the neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro. It is higher and dryer than either Petropolis or Nova Friburgo, and has long been considered favorable for those suffering from weak lungs.

The railway from Piedade to Itanham (at the foot of the mountains) is now in operation.

For further information apply to

**Messrs. ALFREDO MENDES & MARQUES**  
No. 34 RUA DO OUVIDOR.**Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros  
PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA**

(Cottete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest heads of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

**Grande Hotel Metropole**

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvement, of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage gulshing tanks and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

**Café and Hotel Amazonas,**

FORMERLY "BRAGAÇA,"

20 - 22, PRAÇA TIRADENTES, 20 - 22  
CORNER OF

Rua Sete de Setembro.

This establishment dispenses of a first class service, well ventilated rooms, and all possible accommodations, food, drinks and chopp.

Open until 11 p.m.

**David Duran,**

PROPRIETOR.

**"APENTA,"**

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

**"APENTA,"**

A NATURAL HUNGARIAN

APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS,

BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Under eminent scientific Control

WE KNOW OF NO STRONGER OR MORE FA-  
VORABLY CONSTITUTED NATURAL APERIENT  
WATER."*L. Lieberman, Royal Councillor, M. D., Profes-  
sor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hun-  
garian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of  
Agriculture), Buda Pest.***USES OF "APENTA"**

As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.

For occasional or habitual constipation.

By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gonorr-  
disorder.In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circula-  
tion.

In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.

Against hemorrhoids.

During pregnancy, and in many female diseases.

In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.

Against undue deposition of fat in general, and the evil  
consequences of indigestion in diet.*Ordinary Dose—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.*  
Most efficacious when mixed with an equal quantity of hot  
water.**"APENTA,"**

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

*"The Lancet" says:—**"A much-esteemed purgative water."**"Its composition is constant. The practitioner is thus  
enabled to prescribe definite quantities for definite results."**"A Natural Water. Artificially-made waters exhibiting  
approximately the same saline composition are not so ben-  
eficial as those derived from natural sources."***"APENTA,"**

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

*"The British Medical Journal" says:—**"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and com-  
position which have long been wanting in the best known  
waters."**"Agreeable to the palate."**"Exceptionally efficacious."***"APENTA,"**

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

*"The Medical Press and Circular" says:—**"We could hardly wish for a more happy combination for  
a strong Aperient Water both for general use and as a special  
remedial agent."**"Constant as regards its general characteristics."**"Contains a large amount of lithia. Specially marked out  
for the treatment of gouty patients."**"Unique amongst strong purgative waters."***"APENTA,"**

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

SHIPPERS:

**THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY**

(LIMITED.)

4, STRATFORD PLACE, OXFORD  
STREET, LONDON, W.

AGENTS:

**WATSON, RITCHIE & Co.**

25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

From the Spectator.

**THE VALUE OF INDIA-RUBBER.**

India-rubber is in a fair way to become one of the prime necessities of civilisation. Numberless human beings, in the class which could not afford wet-nurses, owe their lives to the feeding bottle. Everybody knows that in the last five years the use of pneumatic tyres for horse-vehicles has enormously increased our consumption of this article; but, quite apart from that more obvious fact, india-rubber is daily being introduced more and more into all sorts of machinery. Highly competent judges say that if the output could be doubled within a year, so many new applications of the material would instantly arise, that the price would not fall appreciably. As a matter of fact, the export of Para rubber has increased within the last twenty-five years from 5,600 tons to 20,000 tons; and the price fetched by the best quality has risen from 2s. to 3s. a pound. It is the one jungle product which society finds indispensable. Hundreds of men have racked their brains to produce a substitute, but none has in the least degree succeeded; and such attempts must be permanently discouraged by the knowledge that india-rubber exists in limitless profusion upon known spots of the world's surface which may at any time be made accessible. In any of the swampy equatorial regions, where vegetation grows rank and sappy, so that a knife will slash through branches as if they were made of cheese, there is pretty certain to occur some one or two of the score of trees which produce rubber. Whole forests of them are known to exist in Central Africa, only waiting to be tapped. But the regions which produce them are precisely the regions most deadly to the white man; and when the rubber is made it has to come to the coast on the heads of negroes, and will not pay the cost of transport. When an accessible forest is discovered it pays like a gold-mine. A tree was discovered near Lagos which was believed to produce rubber; specimens of bark and foliage went home to Kew, and the authorities pronounced it the right thing. In 1895 the export began, and amounted in the year to 2,263 tons, with a value of £270,000 in round figures.

India-rubber would seem to be the one certain source of wealth now locked up in Central Africa, and perhaps the most valuable thing that the region produces or can produce. Ivory is only a fancy article, and palm-oil has many substitutes. Gold no doubt exists there, but in the first place, it is doubtful whether the pure negro can be made into a miner; and in the second, gold is to be got in regions where white men can live. It seems, therefore, as if the special function of the tropics just now was to produce india-rubber, which is wanted everywhere and cannot be grown elsewhere. No cultivation is needed; Nature requires of man very little skill, scarcely any exertion, and only a reasonable avoidance of waste. Yet this is asking more than the African negro is at present able to give. The great rubber-producing region of the world is the basin of the Amazon, which yields about two-thirds of the entire annual output. The quality of this rubber is immensely superior to all others; the best Para will fetch in England as much as 3s. 6d. a pound; the worst African goes for under a shilling. Brazil has, of course, an immense advantage in its great waterway; ocean-going steamers run twelve hundred miles up the Amazon, whereas every African river except the Congo has a bar at its mouth, and cataracts not far distant from the coast-line. On the other hand, the forests in Brazil seem even more impenetrable than in Africa. Not even such roadways as the African man-paths can be maintained against the encroachment of the jungle. But the native Brazilian race is incomparably more intelligent than the negro. Their caoutchouc is better prepared, and what is far more important, they farm the trees as carefully as the red Indians used to farm the beaver. In Africa the rubber is generally produced not from a forest tree,

as in Brazil, but from the *Landolphia*, which is a climbing shrub. The supply of rubber-producing plants in Central Africa is practically inexhaustible; but the number of places where they exist within easy distance of some export station is small, so far as our present knowledge goes. Yet for the present, speculators will probably hasten to be rich, and if they hit upon a forest will treat it like a mine, anxious simply to take out the maximum at the minimum of cost.

Whether our state, or any other, will ever make this a great branch of its tropical forestry remains to be seen. The Germans, with their usual thoroughness, have a strong scientific staff at the Cameroons. The English, in their usual makeshift way, content themselves with sending home to Kew for suggestions. But the government of India have at least tried an experiment upon the great scale. No private firm, however wealthy, would embark upon the cultivation of india-rubber; the trees take a matter of twenty years before they can produce a penny-worth. In addition to that, cultivation must occupy a huge extent of ground of such a nature that no European can enter it during the rainy season, and where the growth is so thick that twenty men might be tapping trees within a mile of the ranger, and he none the wiser. Nevertheless, the Indian government have a nursery of Para rubber-trees in Assam, extending over two hundred square miles, which will in time begin to yield; and if any department can control such a farm the Indian Woods and Forests will.

**ANTONIO CONSELHEIRO.**

Some particulars as regards this extraordinary man, the Catholic "mahdi" of the *sertão* of Bahia, who is giving so much trouble to the Bahia authorities, may be of some interest at the present moment, when a fresh expedition under the redoubtable Colonel Moreira Cesar has started to bring him to order.

Antonio Maciel was born in 1855 on a small plantation belonging to his family on the frontier of Bahia and Ceará, away in the backwoods where only the echoes of civilization had yet reached. His father died when he was yet a child, so he was brought up by his mother in company of a cousin whom it was his mother's dearest wish to see united to her son Antonio.

Years went by, but love is wayward and will not come at beck and call. Antonio's fancy turned, not to his cousin Maria, but to Leonora the lovely daughter of the overseer of the estate. In vain his mother stormed and threatened and begged by turns, Antonio's mind was made up to marry Leonora, and marry her he did.

After a long separation, mother and son were reconciled and Antonio brought his wife to live on the farm. At first everything went smoothly, mother and cousin vying in making themselves agreeable to Antonio's wife. But soon a change came over the spirit of the scene; the mother commenced to treat her daughter-in-law coldly and unkindly, until Antonio noticing it demanded an explanation. His mother then revealed to him under seal of secrecy her suspicions that Leonora was unfaithful, and begged him to simulate a journey, but to return and watch.

So successful were the feminine Iago's machinations in awakening the demon of jealousy in Antonio's heart that he that very night, armed with a revolver, hid himself in the bushes to watch his wife's door and wait for the robber of his happiness and honor. The mother meanwhile, on some pretence or other, persuaded her daughter to let her into the house at night when she knocked. Dressed in man's clothes, the treacherous mother stole through the darkening night to Leonora's door, but before even she could knock Antonio's jealous hand had drawn the matricidal pistol and his mother lay dead across the doorstep. Mad with hate and jealousy Antonio waited not; without stopping to examine his victim, he forced open the door and plunged his knife into the bosom of his



sleeping wife. Rushing out again, he raised the sombrero that disguised the features of the body at the door, and found—his mother!

Horror! his mother dead, his wife dying by his hand! That way lay madness. The last sane words Antonio spoke were to beg forgiveness of his murdered wife. Antonio was mad!

Two long years he passed in solitary imprisonment, when some flattering return of reason allowed him to be discharged and tried for his crime. He was acquitted unanimously by the jury, but no jury could remove the load of grief and remorse from Antonio's soul.

In his own eyes he was a criminal of the deepest dye, a matricide, and murderer of his wife and only love. Such crimes could never be washed away, but might be atoned by a life of tears and penitence. To God and his fellow men he dedicated his existence, wandering about by day preaching to the poor, ignorant people his own ignorant gospel, and passing his nights prostrate in agonies of remorse on the floor of the humble village chapel.

In time his devotion and exemplary life touched even the rude dwellers of the backwoods; Antonio became a saint and was christened by popular consent "Conselheiro," or the "Councillor."

Such is the kind of man the government finds no better arguments to combat or conciliate than guns and swords! Poor Antonio! Poor Brazil!

From the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Dec. 31.  
PHILADELPHIA'S COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Philadelphia Commercial Museum is already attracting a good deal of attention, and under the auspices of its managers, there is to be held next summer a sort of commercial congress from which much is expected in the way of extending international commercial acquaintances and information. It is a little singular that this museum, conducted in the interest of foreign trade, is not in New York, the largest point of export and import in the country, but in Philadelphia, where the import trade is looked on with active hostility and opinion is favorable to hampering the export trade by duties on the materials of manufacture.

This museum claims to possess the only complete exhibit of all the wools in the world that can be found outside of the treasury, by which nearly the whole of the exhibit was collected in the course of making up sets of samples for use in the custom houses. This collection cannot be of any special interest in Philadelphia, where the preponderant business sentiment is strongly in favor of keeping foreign wools out of the country and confining the manufacturers to the wools produced in the United States. Of manufactured goods the most complete collection consists of samples of the goods sent from Europe to Central and South America, the West Indies and Mexico. We cordially approve of every effort to secure markets for our manufactured goods in these countries of the western hemisphere, but the testimony now being taken by the ways and means committee goes to show that there is hardly an article that we can manufacture cheaply enough to sell in our own country in competition with European goods. If this be true it is quite useless for us to think of sending our goods several thousand miles and paying foreign duties on them and then selling them in competition with European goods. But it may be that the commercial museum is right, and that a good many of the witnesses or claimants before the ways and means committee are mistaken. In fact there is a good deal of reason to believe that this is the case.

The Philadelphia city council is making liberal contributions to the support of the museum, and the *Press* treats the institution as an object of local pride. Besides the goods exhibited, which include many little known materials, an acquaintance with which will be useful to our manufacturers, there is a technical library, a reading room supplied with a large number of commercial periodicals, and when the needed information cannot be obtained from these sources the managers of the museum undertake to get it from our consuls or unofficial correspondents. They obtain for intending shippers the cost of shipment and the best routes and other information that will enable an American manufacturer to decide whether the acceptance of a foreign order will result in a profit or a loss. Altogether the museum is a very useful and creditable thing, and we congratulate Philadelphia on possessing it; but if we are going to shut out imports very largely, and increase the cost of manufacturing by adding to the duties on materials, the practical value of the museum is not very plain.

AS AN illustration of the glutted state of the apple market it is told that a Massachusetts farmer offered to give a lot of apples to anybody who would carry them away, and that a couple of women who came provided with a wagon to carry the fruit away, after looking over the apples, refused to accept them unless they were sorted over and the damaged specimens thrown aside. — *Merchant's Review*, New York.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

A first-class cook, American, (now in Santos), with much experience in Hotel work, wants a situation as cook, or steward. Apply to F. E. B., care of *The Rio News*.

#### EMPLOYMENT WANTED

A young man, aged twenty, speaking English and Portuguese fluently seeks employment in an English House.

For references apply to Mr. Crashley, Rua do Ouvidor 67.

#### Nursery governess.

Wanted for Bahia an English nursery governess for three girls, ages 10, 7 and 6. State age, salary and full particulars to Mr. Hasselmann—Post-office box 68, Bahia, enclosing also photo, which will be returned.

### "A CARBONICA."

Messrs. L. E. Chatenay, proprietors of the well-known Logos Brewery, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, have recently mounted an establishment, under the title of

#### "A CARBONICA,"

for the manufacture of every description of

#### MINERAL WATERS.

such as

Soda Water,  
Quinine Tonic,  
Ginger Ale,  
Lemonade,  
Fruit Champagnes,  
Seltzer Water  
Gas Waters,  
etc., etc.

The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The establishment is under the charge of Mr. W. H. McGrath, chemist and manufacturer, who will guarantee that these mineral waters shall be equal to those imported from Europe.

The prices to customers are:

Ginger Ale,	350 reis
Quinine Tonic,	per bottle.
Lemonade, and	
Fruit Apple Champagne	
Soda Water,	900 reis per bottle
Seltzer Water, and	or
Potass Water,	400 reis per syphon.

Gas Water, in syphons, 200 reis.

Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents.

### Relojoaria da Bolsa

F. KRÜSSMANN & Co.

Furnishers for several public

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Clocks for towers and public buildings also for all articles concerning Watches and Jewellery.

Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

RUA DO OUVIDOR. 32

For sale.

A very large SITIO, with wood, spring water in abundance, and house; has a great quantity of fruit trees; in an elevated position and highly recommended by Nietheroy physicians; 15 minutes distant from the terminus of the Fonseca tram-line and good carriage road.

For further information apply to No. 41 C, Rua General Deodoro, Nietheroy.

#### Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara as to the following:

REICH, M., who is supposed to have left Paris for Brazil some ten years ago. Information as to his whereabouts is greatly desired by a member of his family.

BLAKE, David, — Jockey, who died May 1, 1896, at No. 34 Rua Jorge Rudge, Villa Isabel. Information is desired as to the estate of the deceased.

HELY, Henry de Souza — Employed in the British Consulate in the year 1888 (Robert Hesketh, Esq., Consul), disappeared from Rio in the last week of March, 1897. Information desired as to his subsequent movements or death.

February 13th, 1897.

#### AMERICAN HOME SCHOOL.

Nova Friburgo

A Boarding and Day School for girls, also for boys under ten years, has been opened in the beautiful town of Nova Friburgo.

Its purpose is to afford a good English education to English-speaking children of Brazil. General tuition includes English, Drawing and Physical Culture.

Extras: Music and Oil Painting.  
For further information apply to—

Misses WILCOX and STENGER

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OR

Rua do Gen. Osorio 27,  
NOVA FRIBURGO

Estado do Rio de Janeiro

BRAZIL.

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Good rooms and board. Baths; Billiards. Very healthy locality.

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À RHEIMS

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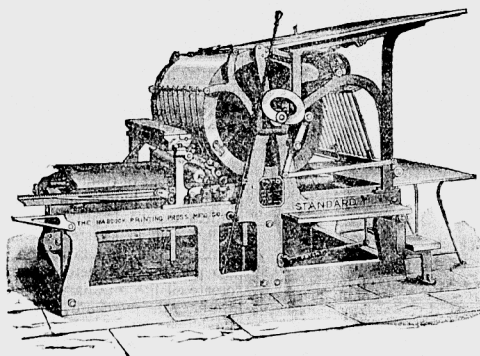
J. C. V. MENDES.

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### MOUNTAIN DEW

FROM

Robertson, Sanderson & Co.

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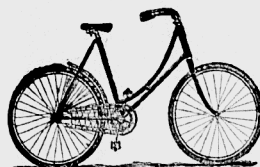
ALFREDO, MENDES & MARQUES  
34, RUA DO OUVIDOR

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A marvel of mechanical skill.

STRICTLY HIGH GRADE MACHINES

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The standard preservation against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel-troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *enfermes*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M.D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs. 18500 per bottle.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for £2500, 1 dozen boxes for 125000 and One dozen boxes for 205000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 10th announces the arrest there of João Marques de Carvalho, ex-first secretary of the Brazilian legation in that city, who is guilty of having obtained money from the Banco Italiano under false pretences.

—In addition to the occasional reports of an impending revolution in Argentina, Argentina, there are now rumors of an impending outbreak in the province of Santa Fé. A telegram of the 19th says that the troops are under arms in anticipation of the rising.

—The council of health has asked the government to impose 20 days observation on vessels arriving from infected and suspicious ports, also to reject all merchandise which arrives direct from India, and to send to Martin Garcia the merchandise which, proceeding from India, has been transhipped in Europe.

—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The condition of the issue between the River Plate Telegraph Company and the government remains unchanged. Of course a minister has nothing personal at stake in such a case and having blundered he can continue obstinate, but sooner or later the country will have to pay the piper for this act of the government.

—Buenos Aires Herald.

—Permanent sweet water has been reached in one of the Deputy semi-artesian wells at the great depth of 120 metres. Two more wells of a similar description are being sunk for account of the government, and the Western Railway Company will sink a fourth, so that water should be plentiful at the encampment.

—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The heuists did not get so far south as Chubut, and the colonists of that territory will benefit by the misfortunes of the farmers of the north, for they have a magnificent crop of wheat, averaging 70 bushels to the acre, as we are assured by a friend who has just returned from Chubut, and who is an expert in such matters. He showed us some ears of Chubut barley, wheat of remarkable size. —Buenos Aires Herald.

**THE ASCENT OF ACONAGUA.**

A telegram was received on Tuesday night at the Club Valparaíso, giving some particulars of the progress of the expedition to gain the summit of Aconagua organised by the German Athletic Club of Santiago, as under:

The expedition of the German Athletic Club has arrived at the higher camp of Mr. Fitzgerald, which was found at a height of 10,000 feet. Learning that the guide Zurbriggen had reached the top of the mountain, the Germans continued to ascend, although it was then beginning to get dark.

They arrived at a height of 10,500 feet at which elevation they remained all night.

The cold at this height was intense, so much so that the party did not attempt to go to sleep, and remained on foot, moving about all night to keep themselves warm. Their faces were livid in consequence of the cold. The expedition had shown much courage, but the members were not prepared for the work. They had boots without spikes, necessary to hold upon the ice, and were frequently falling and losing much ground which they had ascended.

Mr. Fitzgerald remains on the mountain preparing for a second ascent. He acknowledged with sincere thanks the congratulations telegraphed by the British colony of Valparaíso on the success of his expedition. —Chilian Times, Jan. 30.

**THE RIO NEWS**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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Subscription: 20500 per annum for Brazil; 2100000 for 24 months for the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Eugene Prager, Esq., Wallace Building, 56 Pine St., New York Messrs. Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, London

Prost &amp; Co., 23, New Bridge St.,

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1897.

UNLESS the American merchant and manufacturer are prepared to establish regular business houses in South America and enter into regular competition for the trade of these countries, there is positively no use in their spending money on commissions, expositions and other purely auxiliary recourses for the development of trade. Trade consists in exchanging, buying and selling. It requires merchants primarily and principally, and is assisted secondarily by bankers and transportation agencies. To put the cart before the horse, to create all the auxiliary agencies before we have the merchant, is clearly a capital blunder and will lead to failure. We have seen several of these commercial propagandas since we have been in Brazil, and they have invariably come to grief. And worse than this, they have in every case left traces of discredit and commercial ignorance which really serve to retard the development of trade. Sometimes expositions serve a good purpose, but in a majority of cases, in our opinion, they are not worth the money expended. Steamship lines may also assist, but they are not absolutely necessary. The best, if not the only American merchants in foreign countries of which we have any knowledge, existed in the days when ocean transportation was by sail and not by steam. They depended upon their own resources and energy, and they succeeded. As for an American bank, it will be nothing more than a gilded gateway to an empty ground. When we have American business houses established here, with capital and extensive trade relations in the country, managed by experienced business men, carrying full stocks of goods, and assuring a steady exchange of merchandise and products, then all these auxiliaries will come of themselves. At the present moment it will be far cheaper to use existing facilities than to create new ones. Let us have the merchant first, and then let him decide later on what he requires.

THE critical situation in Europe must be considered as the outcome not only of Turkish rapacity and cruelty, but also of Christian greed, jealousy and impotence. We can no longer call the sultan the "sick man of Europe," for there are at least half a dozen of others quite as much entitled to that appellation as he is. For years we have had the disgraceful spectacle of all the Christian nations of Europe quarreling over the possession of Constantinople, and permitting at the same time every species of cruelty and oppression, even to the extreme of wholesale massacre, simply because they could not agree to limit the power of the Turk. And it has been their principal object during this time, not to protect the Christian races over which the Turk has dominion, but to check and thwart each other's intrigues. To this end Constantinople has been the hotbed of European intrigue, a disgrace to all Europe. While Europe has been steadily progressing in civilization, Turkey has remained stationary, and Christian diplo-

macy has assisted her to do so. It is a burning disgrace, we repeat, to the civilization of which we boast so much. And it is even worse, for it makes all Europe responsible for the fiendish massacres which periodically occur, in Bulgaria, in Armenia, in Crete, in every place where the unspeakable Turk is moved to satisfy his thirst for Christian blood. Upon all Europe rests the responsibility for all this equally with the Turk, and with it the added shame of being a spectator to the commission of crimes which could easily be prevented. We all know what happened only a short time since in Armenia, and what happened only last year in Crete. We all know that those lumbering idiots at Constantinople, called diplomats, pretended to interfere, and with the usual result of having one played off against the other. In the end they won the customary promises of good behavior, which the Turk never fails to give when he is in a corner and which he never intends to keep. And now, when he begins another slaughter in Crete, where his promises still remain unfulfilled, and brave little Greece finally resolves to stand sponsor to Turkish massacres no longer, the great powers have nothing better to do than to protect the assassin against his merited punishment. The Greeks have an interest in the subject closer than that of the great powers, for the Cretans are a kindred people and the island naturally is part of Greece. But the great powers, who are busily dividing up Africa and Asia among themselves, and who have long had covetous eyes on the Turkish empire, are shocked over the resolution of Greece to annex Crete, and they are combining to prevent it! It is a fine sample of Christian consistency, surely! The Turk may go on murdering the Cretans if he pleases, but little Greece must not interfere.

**WHO IS "SANTIAGO FAZ"?**

The New York Journal of Commerce of January 13 contains the following business item. We regret to say that we know nothing of the organization alluded to, nor of its promoter. American business men would do wisely to open correspondence with reputable, established firms in this city before investing much in these "permanent-exhibition" schemes. The item alluded to is as follows:

Santiago Paz, the representative of the Brazilian Permanent Exhibition of North American industries, who has been in this city for some time past, has met with success in procuring a number of well known manufacturers to represent in that republic. The purpose of this exhibition is to encourage trade between this country and Brazil, and their prospectus reads as follows:

"We propose opening at first at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) and later at other important cities in said republic, permanent exhibitions of manufactured goods made in this country. We will make our first display at Rio de Janeiro, beginning on the 1st of May, 1897, and continuing the same for the balance of the year and so long thereafter as business will warrant. From the present outlook the probabilities are that the exhibition will be a permanent one.

"We have engaged for our first display the building used at the Brazilian government National Exhibition of 1895, which building is very commodious; was erected specially for the object for which it was used and is very centrally located and faces the principal thoroughfares.

"We propose making all the displays in the most attractive manner, and in such a way that visitors can examine them easily and carefully, each display having the names of the manufacturer and persons in charge to give interested parties any information they may desire regarding prices, etc.

"We will use every effort to procure orders for the lines of goods which we represent, as we have had an extensive experience in Brazil and have not only the backing of the government, of the press and of many important personages, both public and private, throughout Brazil, our prospects are most flattering and we have no doubt of our success."

Mr. Paz will leave for Brazil in about fifteen days. Edward Mestre will be resident representative of the exposition in this city, with offices at 80 Broad street.

**PROVINCIAL NOTES**

—The damage caused in Petropolis by the heavy rain on Wednesday is estimated at 1,500,000.

—In Sergipe a subscription has been opened for the families of the prisoners lynched at Araraquara.

—At Uberaba, Minas Geraes, there were registered last year 317 births, 362 deaths and 102 marriages.

—Barão do Traipá telegraphs that Dr. Manoel José Duarte has been elected to succeed him as governor of Alagoas.

—Gov. Maranhão Góes has telegraphed to Gov. Campos Silles asking for the punishment of the Araraquara lynchings.

—The government is said to be purchasing horses at the rate of 8005 each for the expedition against Antonio Conselheiro.

—Some of the officers who were at the Camulos fight under Major Febronio threaten to denounce him in a public manifesto.

—Feverish of a bad character has appeared at Itú, São Paulo, and the sanitary authorities have opened an isolated hospital for their reception.

—It is stated that on the day of the lynching at Araraquara a policeman disappeared and that all attempts to discover him have proved fruitless.

—During the two months between Oct. 31 and Dec. 31, last year, there was spent on the work of sanitation at Campinas the sum of 71,855\$64.

—It is now said that the loss of the government troops at Camdos was 12 killed and 80 wounded. There is reported to be much illness among the survivors.

—It is stated that cases of yellow fever have appeared at S. Simão, S. Paulo. This affords another proof of the worthlessness of the disinfections of last year.

—The *Diário do Rio Claro*, S. Paulo, denies that Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho left Brazil on the French packet *Chili*, but fails to tell just where he is to be found.

—Yesterday's *Paz* says that Dr. Alencar, one of the police delegates of Rio de Janeiro, has seized at Curvelo, in Minas Geraes, a case of cartridges intended for Bahia.

—Morceia Cesar is reported to have reached Monte Santo on the 17th inst. He is said to have under his command 1,400 federal troops and over 100 Bahia policemen.

—A Bahia telegram says that there is expected to be a fight to-morrow between Morcia Cesar's troops and Antonio Conselheiro's followers. This of course is a mere conjecture.

—There has been a strike among the hatters in São Paulo since the 23rd inst. There has been no great harm done, however, as the hat trade is overstocked and the manufacturers are quite willing to lie idle for a time.

—A meeting was announced to be held in São Paulo on the 17th inst. for congratulating the press on its attitude towards the Araraquara lynching affair. This meeting, however, was prohibited by the chief of police.

—The editor of the *Gazeta do Povo* telegraphs that the governor of Paraná has applied for federal troops for police duty at the capital in order that he may send the state police force to various localities for the purpose of using pressure at the elections.

—On the 17th inst. the state policemen at Victoria mutilated and intrenched themselves at their barracks. In the efforts made to reduce them to subjection several persons were killed and wounded. The governor of Espírito Santo telegraphed to the general government asking for assistance.

—The *Braz. Sleep Javelin*, from Itajubá to Santos, was run ashore on the Itaipús beach at Santos on the 17th, after having suffered much damage in the storm of that date. The crew revolted and forced the master to run ashore. The sleep is a total loss, but the cargo of lumber and farinha has been saved.

—The Bahia police have discovered that the "T. de Carvalho" who was a passenger on the French packet *Chili*, is Theodoro de Carvalho, a Portuguese merchant in Rio de Janeiro. Through the mistake of making him appear as the fugitive Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho, he seems to have lost his passage on the *Chili*.

—A number of prominent lawyers of São Paulo, among whom are Drs. Brazílio Machado and Hercúlio de Freitas, have been retained to defend Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho, who is accused of being concerned in the Araraquara lynching. Among the lawyers for the prosecution we see the name of Dr. Martin Francisco Filho.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 19th inst. says that the judge at Araraquara has issued a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho and other members of the Carvalho family implicated in the lynching of Rozendo and Manoel de Brito. According to a *República* telegram Theodoro, accompanied by a large body of his friends, is going to surrender to the authorities.

—According to a telegram received on the 18th, Dr. Americo de Campos Sobrinho had just embarked in Europe for Brazil. This is the gentleman who was sent to Canada by the state of São Paulo to inspect the emigrants embarking there for Brazil. On his arrival perhaps he will be able to tell us how it happened that these emigrants were so deceived in regard to the country.

—The *Comercio de S. Paulo* of the 18th publishes a telegram from Araraquara announcing the arrival there of the prosecuting attorney, Dr. Ferraz Junior, and Col. Silva Telles, the latter charged with the arrest of certain important personages, such as Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho, Dr. Juvenal de Carvalho and Joaquim Gabriel de Carvalho. The telegram adds that two of these had already left the place. The *Comercio* then adds that among the passengers embarking at Rio on the French packet *Chili* on the 16th was "T. de Carvalho", who is probably the party wanted at Araraquara for the assassination of Rozendo de Brito. Col. Silva Telles visited the plantation of Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho on the 16th, but did not find him there. It is alleged that he was in consultation with Dr. Bento Bueno, ex-chief of police, on the 17th, and that he intended to return home.



—The Pará state legislature has voted an electoral reform bill. There is probably room for two or three more.

—At the camp of the 24th battalion of infantry at Pinheiros one of the streets is named for Floriano Peixoto, another for Costalhat and a third for Mallet—two jailers and their prisoner.

—A Bahia telegram says that the style of Febreiro's recent letters is totally different from that of the letter he wrote immediately after his defeat. For the sake of his correspondents we are glad to hear it.

—The journal *Commercio* telegraphs from Victoria that the cause of the mutiny of the police is the ill treatment of the policemen and the lack of discipline and the prevalence of immoral practices among the officers.

—The *Journal* of yesterday says that the sergeant who commanded the detachment sent after the *troupe* which left Sete Lagoas with arms for the Bahia *servido*, has returned to Ouro Preto, having survived the fight with the packers.

—An occasional correspondent at Bahia writes us that the death of Mr. Alexander Webster on the 12th inst. had occasioned a general sentiment of grief and regret in that place. Mr. Webster had just returned on the 8th inst. from a business trip up-country, and complained of feeling unwell. It was then found that he was suffering from yellow fever, from which he died on the 12th at 5.30 p. m. Though he had resided in Bahia only a few months, he had already become a general favorite, and his loss was keenly felt by all. A funeral service was held at the Bahia Baptist Church on the afternoon of the 13th and was attended by a large number of English residents.

—The police mutiny at Victoria, at first triumphant, appears to have collapsed at the end of a few days without even requiring any effort of the authorities to suppress it. Col. Gamero, who had been deposed, has resumed command and 60 of the mutineers have been arrested. The men complain of the floggings or beatings received by their officers.

—At Dr. Portella's house in Niterói there was a meeting of his partisans on Sunday, about 200 persons from different parts of the state of Rio de Janeiro being present. It was resolved to reorganize the autonomist party on the basis of its programme in 1892 and to propose union with the partisans of Barão de Miracema. Dr. Cavalcante de Melo made a speech in favor of the restoration of the monarchy.

—Thirteen cases of arms, sent from Sete Lagoas in the state of Minas Geraes, are on their way, says the *Paz*, to Antonio Condecheiro. The government, however, adds that paper, has taken steps for seizing the arms and for ascertaining who sent them. According to the *Noticia* a police force of the state of Minas Geraes on the 18th inst. attacked near Curvello, 20 leagues from Sete Lagoas, the caravan conveying the arms. A fight is said to have ensued and several persons are reported killed and wounded. The government of Minas Geraes is said to have issued orders for reinforcing the police, which, it seems, was repulsed by the mutineers.

—There is a chief of police something less than a thousand miles from Rio, who is seeking to make a record for himself by repressing prostitution. He has been arresting the trail ones (not their patrons), closing their houses, imprisoning them and even compelling them to clean the filthy prisons in which they are incarcerated. This, of course, is in the holy cause of decency and morality. It so happens, however, that this same chief of police is separated from his wife and is therefore keeping bachelor's hall. Being interested in one of the more attractive trail ones, and pitying her homeless and friendless condition, he generously took her into his own house, with all her belongings. The neighbors, who believe that mutiny should be practised as well as preached, are complaining of this, for the young woman is exhibiting herself at the front windows in all her finery. It does look inconsistent, we must admit, but then no one is ignorant of the fact that the official is always exempt from the law he enforces.

#### THE PETROPOLIS DISASTER.

The heavy rainstorm which visited this city on the evening of 17th inst., occasioned an extraordinary inundation in Petropolis, flooding the streets and residences, sweeping away bridges, destroying the cotton factory and many operatives' houses at Cascatinha, cutting off the water supply and breaking connection between the town and the electric light plant, and causing enormous damages to the residents of the place. The railway beyond Petropolis was badly injured by landslides and damage to bridges, while on the level section below the *serro* the line was flooded and a heavy landslide completely interrupted all traffic for some days. The residents, except in a few instances, were unable to come into Rio for three days, and even then by means of a trolley transfer at the obstructed place.

According to the reports published, the serious nature of the inundation was not observed until late in the evening. A dinner party at the residence of one of the foreign ministers was detained for the night, the guests devoting themselves to the task of saving articles of furniture from the invading water. One family was driven from their beds to take refuge on a hillside, while others sought refuge with friends in safe places. About 1 a. m. on the 18th the water began to recede, and then the alarmed residents were able to retire to their beds. In some houses the water is said to have risen two metres.

It is said that Petropolis presents a decidedly dilapidated and forlorn aspect at the present moment. About a dozen bridges have been swept away or damaged, the streets are littered with debris, many houses are badly damaged, gardens completely destroyed, trees uprooted, and the whole place covered with mud. It will take months to clean up the place and repair the damages, which are roughly estimated at a thousand five hundred costs.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The federalist executive committee has declared that its party will not take part in the election to be held on the 27th inst. for members of the state legislature. The dominant party, it says, showed at the congressional election in October that it does not hesitate to resort to any kind of fraud and violence to prevent the triumph of its adversaries. On that occasion no election was held at places in which the opposition party was strongest. In many instances the *costillistas* persecuted dead voters for the purpose of carrying the elections. Moreover, the federalist leader, Councillor Silveira Martins, is in danger of being murdered by his adversaries whenever he enters the state.

S. Borja and its vicinity are infested with bandits, who are committing depredations and causing much alarm among the people. Barão de Teppy, one of the *costillista* leaders, is reported to have retired in disgust from public life.

The *Correio do Povo* says that Dr. Fernando Abbot is not a candidate for governor and that he favors the claims of Borges de Medeiros, the present chief of police.

Dr. Severino de Brito is endeavoring to organize a company for the culture of wheat. The organization of a plowman's span of mules would be much more to the point.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—It is expected that the new electric tram line in Bahia will be opened to traffic some time next month.

—The government appraisers value at 16,000,000 the railway of the Companhia de Melhoramentos do Brazil. This includes the cost of completing the road.

—From July 1893 to the end of December last the state of Pará expended 1,867,426,309 upon the prolongation of the railway from the city of Pará to Bragança and Salinas.

—On the Central railway near Barbacena there was a collision on the 19th inst. Five persons were wounded and one of the locomotives, and several cars, were damaged.

—The minister of industry has just sent to the treasury agency in London the audited accounts of the Recife ao Limoeiro and the Rio Grande a Bagé railways for the first half of 1896.

—In compliance with an invitation given by Superintendent Speers, the governor of São Paulo visited the Luz station, S. Paulo, yesterday to inspect the new passenger coaches, 1st and 2nd class, which the English company has recently received for use on the S. Paulo railway.

—It is stated that the Leopoldina company will be unable to reopen traffic on the line beyond Petropolis, recently damaged by landslides and freshets, for some three months. The masonry foundations of the large bridge across the Rio Itamaraty have been so undermined and damaged that it is impossible to use the bridge even for the lightest traffic. A telegram from Ceará says that a man named Luiz Esteves, to whom the *Baturité* railway owes money, which, we presume, it is slow in paying, refuses to sell wood to that road and that in retaliation the director has instructed the station-masters not to receive for shipment wood belonging to Esteves. There seems to be no end to these petty dictatorialships.

—There was a pleasing report current on the 18th that the day had passed without an accident on the Central railway. Unfortunately the delusion was rudely dispelled the next morning by the publication of a news item announcing a collision at Bifurcação, at 9.20 a. m. in which some personal injuries were sustained. The line was not cleared until 2 p. m. The *Journal* hints that efforts were made to conceal the accident.

The severe lesson administered to the Santa Theresia electric line for its bad administration, seems to have been partly thrown away. The great diminution in traffic has shown the company that it is necessary to use care and to treat passengers with consideration. But the reforms are still short of what they should be. A few nights ago, the train which went up about 10 o'clock carried only three or four passengers beyond Vista Alegre. One of them relates that at the siding half way between that place and Franca, the following significant scene occurred. A man entered the train at Vista Alegre with a bottle under his arm. At the siding, while waiting for the down train, the conductor sat down by the man, inspected the bottle, learned that it contained rum, opened it and took a hearty drink from the bottle. He then passed it to the motorman, who also took a vigorous drink. Whether other drinks followed further up the line, he does not know, but he says that he prefers to feel sure that the men in charge of trains on a steep and dangerous line are not fuddled with drink when he trusts his life to their care.

#### COFFEE NOTES

—The sales on the New York Coffee Exchange last year, aggregated 4,008,500 bags, against 3,055,250 in 1895.

—Probably the biggest train of green coffee that ever ran over the American railroads arrived in Toledo, O., recently, over the Michigan Central railway. It consisted of fifty-three cars, carrying 10,000 bags of coffee, weighing 1,320,000 pounds, or 660 tons.—*American Grocer*, Jan. 13.

—Messrs. N. H. Force & Co. give the following statistics of the coffee imports last year at New York and Baltimore, the list of importers including those only who imported 10,000 bags and over:

New York—Arncliffe Bros., 718,867; Hard & Rand, 420,170; W. H. Crossman & Bro., 208,199; W. F. McLaughlin & Co., 196,603; Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co., 185,063; J. W. Doane & Co., 174,992; H. W. Banks & Co., 55,766; E. H. & W. J. Peck, 50,059; Aug. Stumpff, 43,886; E. Levering & Co., 42,866; J. H. Labaree & Co., 40,845; Thomson & Taylor, 39,000; 35,305; Burton & Vansant, 34,000; Flint, Eddy & Co., 33,887; G. E. Gilman, 33,373; J. H. Taylor & Co., 30,887; Smith, Brett & Co., 29,953; Haase & Solger, 29,028; J. J. O'Donnell's Sons, 25,749; Taylor & Levering, 25,593; Hoffman, Lee & Co., 24,776; Baker & Young, 23,054; C. D. Lathrop & Co., 22,310; Pitch & Howland, 21,052; Chase & Sanborn, 20,721; The Shinkle, Wilson & Kreis Co., 19,354; T. G. Luman & Co., 19,357; J. O'Donnell's Sons, 18,303; Dykes & Wilson, 16,850; Spangue, Warner & Co., 16,746; Epperson, Smith & Wichmann Co., 15,236; Wm. Scholten & Co., 15,230; Wm. Rayne & Co., 14,659; Hanley & Kinsella C. & S. Co., 13,447; Jacob Bahr, 13,257; Central American Trading Co., 12,004; G. O. Gordon, 11,605; Elmhurst & Co., 11,423; Canby, Aehl & Canby, 10,736; Miller & Walbridge, 10,506; Danneberg & Co., 10,500; G. Amisack & Co., 10,220; Sherman Bros. & Co., 10,193; F. MacVeagh & Co., 10,153.

Baltimore—E. Levering & Co., 36,370; T. G. Luman & Co., 22,590; C. M. Stewart & Co., 16,115; Taylor & Levering, 12,911; Rufus Woods, 11,507; Thornton Rollins, 10,056. The total imports at New York were 2,964,118 bags, and at Baltimore 149,876.

#### LOCAL NOTES

—The work of destroying the bulk of the *Amazonas* was begun on Friday.

—Hello! The *Journal's* London correspondent has made Cecil Rhodes a lord.

—Vice-President Manoel Victorino definitely installed himself at Friburgo palace on Saturday.

—The first cabinet meeting in the new presidential residence on Rua do Catete took place yesterday.

—It is reported that Minister Salvador de Mendonça is to be retired and that Assis Brazil is to be sent to Washington.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that a confidential employé of an important firm of this city has disappeared leaving a large shortage.

—The government has accepted the resignation of Lieut. Col. Gregorio Thaumaturgo de Azevedo as chief of the Bolivian boundary survey.

—It is stated that a piano costing 29,000\$ has been bought for the Friburgo palace. The dinner service is said to have cost 160,000\$. Fruited of the retrenchment policy, of course!

—The porter at the Catete palace has revolted and refuses to wear the gaudy new livery chosen for him. He says he is a serious man and wants nothing to do with such carnival fixings.

—It is reported that police headquarters will be removed to the old buildings facing the Jardim d'Acclimação formerly occupied by the national museum and now used as a storehouse for war material.

—The Pacific Mail steamer *Polos*, outward bound, arrived at Pernambuco in distress on the 17th inst. She will be towed to this port for repairs, and her mails are expected to arrive here to-day by the *Danube*.

—There was a very general interruption to street car traffic in this city on the evening of the 17th because of a heavy rainstorm. Many streets were flooded, and others blocked by the quantities of sand washed down from the hills.

—Canon Venerando, director of the college which bears his name, is accused of having flogged one of his teachers. Not being permitted to flog his pupils, perhaps he felt compelled to exercise a teacher's privilege on some one.

—The Vice-President has issued invitations for the official inauguration of the new presidential residence (ex-palace of Friburgo) on the 24th inst. The diplomatic corps, prominent officials of the government, and representatives of commerce, the press and diverse corporations, are invited.

—Great agitation has been recently caused by the discovery of two monkeys among the ornaments at the grand entrance to the Catete palace. It is admitted that they are very artistically designed, but somehow no one likes to have them there. Perhaps the deputies will protest when the proper time comes.

—A man named Ernesto Rosario employed at the clerk's office of one of the courts of this city forged the signatures of the clerk and the syndics of the bankrupt estate of Sá, Rodrigues, Almeida & Co. and thus succeeded in withdrawing from the Banco da Lavoura e do Commercio the sum of 36,500\$ belonging to that estate. The forgery was so well executed that two notaries were tricked into the signatures. The forger, who has influential relatives, was nonchalantly under arrest, the *Journal do Commercio* stating that he has been seen outside the police station conversing with his friends.

—The employes of the Ilha Grande lazaretto complain that they have not received any pay for the last three months.

—It is said that the ministry of war will take possession of the Itamaraty palace, now being plundered by the executive.

—The commandant of the police brigade, Col. Traveses, is to be subjected to an investigation on a complaint lodged by an *alferes* of the same brigade.

—It is amusing to note that Germany finds it contrary to international law for Greece to annex Crete. Germany any of course would never do such a thing!

—We are glad to say that all the trees about the Friburgo palace were not cut down, but enough of them were sacrificed to spoil the appearance of the place.

—The Uruguayan authorities have advised the Lloyd Brasileiro company that their steamers from Rio and Santos will henceforth be subjected to sanitary observation.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 21st says that the revolutionists are all ready and will invade the country to-day. It is amusing that they should give formal notice of so undesirable a visit.

—An actor fired four shots at the *vestido* at the *Recreio* theatre on the night of the 21st, but missed his man every time. It is said to have been a question of honor, whatever that may mean.

—The time of the *Paz* and *Republia* is becoming ominous. The pacifists are evidently plotting to revive the system of terrorizing which under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto produced such disastrous consequences.

—The minister of justice visited the police headquarters one day last week and it is said, was very agreeably impressed with the bad state of the place, tactically with the dirtiness and unsanitary condition of the lock-up.

—The military congress now in session at Venice has appointed a commission to study the question of quarantines and the various processes of disinfection. It is full time, for greater classes do not exist to-day than those connected with these two questions.

—The preparations for carnival, which begins on Sunday next, have been much less noisy and irritating than they were last year. In all probability there is much less money current, and the hard times are obliging people to avoid all such foolish expenditures.

—The *Journal* seems to be in a hurry. Its London correspondent cables that John Hay has been nominated ambassador to Great Britain. As Mr. McKinley will not become President until March 4th, it may be assumed that no nominations will be made until after that date.

—With her customary consistency, Germany announces her inexorable resolution to maintain the peace in Crete—by bombarding the insurgents. Germany says—Keep quiet, or I'll beat you! It does not matter, of course, that Germany has no interest whatever in the quarrel.

—A more discreditable act has not happened for a long time than the bombardment of the insurgents at Cana, Crete, by the allied fleet. The so-called Christian nations of Europe look well, we must confess, is slaughtering the handful of Christians who have revolted against Turkish cruelty and oppression.

—The lawyers association of this city (Instituto da Ordem dos Advogados) has nominated a commission to study the actual state of the prisons here, and the minister of justice has given orders to the administrators of those establishments to give them admittance and assistance. Let us hope they will also visit the police stations.

—On Wednesday the supreme court issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the judges of the tribunal of justice of Piauí, who complain that they are threatened with illegal prosecution by the governor of the state for having decided against him a disputed election question. The case will be heard by the supreme court on the 17th of April.

—It is said that the minister of justice proposes to give his serious attention next month to reforms in the police department of this capital. They are very much needed, but it should be remembered that the best system in the world will be valueless in the hands of incompetent or partizan officials. Reforms in the staff and rigid responsibility are more needed than reforms in procedure or organization.

—When the Vice-President went down to Jacuacanga early in the month to visit the squadron there and the proposed site of the new marine arsenal, ten sailors suffering from *beri-beri* were taken off the ironclad *Riachuelo* and brought back to this port. The prevalence of this disease in the navy has long been notorious, and it invariably breaks out as soon as the men are shut up on board for a brief time. Has any effort ever been made to find out the cause? Whether it is to be found in the food or in the sanitary condition of the ship? It is an important question and merits careful study.

—We are informed that a certain police *delegado* not very far from headquarters is using one of the foreigners long resident in this city with decidedly reprehensible severity. A few evenings ago, he was knocked down and was cut, though not badly, with a police sword. The *delegado*, who seems to be something of a Jacobin, refused to attend to the victim's complaints, he says, apparently because of his being a foreigner. The chief of police must know that discrimination of this character on the part of his subordinates will certainly result disastrously to the country. As foreigners are subject to the law, but not to private prejudices.

**Exports.**  
**Coffee.**—The sales reported for the week only slightly exceed 40,000 bags but it is evident that brokers are not permitted, or do not choose, to declare all business done, for since the 1st the total transactions reported are 156,000 bags, while the shipments up to the 20th, were 205,000 bags. The market has been steady, or even firm. Rains up country have not only interfered with the traffic on the railway

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd February, 1897.

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but have also apparently prevented sending coffee to the Atlantic, and the stock has in consequence been reduced by nearly 2,000 bags during the week. Another decline in freight, this time to 10c. per bag, has not apparently stimulated business in coffee to any great extent, and the appearance now is that this market is to have a period of quietness, which, if receipts increase, may mean another drop in price. At the same time exchange seems rather uncertain, and the Rio dealers and factors watch prices very closely.

The financial disturbances in Santos were evidently more serious than we were inclined to believe, but the factor houses seem to have been the only interested, and as there are generally strongly backed by wealthy persons, the worst that is to be apprehended appears to be the delay in meeting matured obligations. It seems to be the old story of excessive advances to planters, who have crippled themselves by investments in new plantations, and are now caught by the low coffee prices.

The market was quiet on the 17th with only 5,000 bags sold on the basis of 15,000 per arroba for No. 2, and on the following day some 8,000 bags changed hands at a slight decline, although brokers did not change their quotations. The 17th was dull, but on the 18th a moderate business of about 5,000 bags resulted in some brokers advancing to 15,000, and on the following day 15,000 was quoted with the market firm. On Saturday sales of 10,000 bags were reported, on the basis of about 15,000, and today factors have opened firm, and exchange is weak, but no great demand from exporters is reported.

The shipments since our last report have been:

5,000 bags for the United States	Europe	Cape	River Plate, etc.	Coastwise
Bois	910	4,500	74,500 bags.	

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

United States:

Feb. 15	New York Br. str. <i>Adante Prince</i>	14,700
15	New Orleans Br. str. <i>Caroline</i>	14,800
18	Millmore Amer. Ing. <i>Good News</i>	4,010
19	New York Br. str. <i>Green Pine</i>	6,000

Europe:

Feb. 13	Hamburg Ger. str. <i>Ohlinda</i>	4,113
16	Bordeaux Fr. str. <i>Chilina</i>	500
16	Adriatic do	250
19	Havre Fr. str. <i>Colonia</i>	5,937

River Plate:

Feb. 15	River Plate Fr. str. <i>La Plata</i>	1,580
17	do Dan. str. <i>Olaf</i>	850
	Coastwise Sundry steamers	2,665

Receipts for the past week were 35,000 bags, against 35,000 bags for the preceding week and 39,113 bags for the week before. In transit the receipts were 3,500 bags.

The official quotations, per 10 kilos, on Saturday were:

No. 6	nominal	Feb. 15	nominal
Regular 1st	15,000	15,000	15,000
Ordinary 1st	14,500	14,500	14,500
Good 2nd	14,000	14,000	14,000
Ordinary 2nd	13,500	13,500	13,500

and brokers' quotations, according to New-York types and per arroba, were the following:

No. 6	nominal	Feb. 15	nominal
Regular 1st	15,000	15,000	15,000
Ordinary 1st	14,500	14,500	14,500
Good 2nd	14,000	14,000	14,000
Ordinary 2nd	13,500	13,500	13,500

Stocks in all hands were this morning estimated to be 29,000 bags.

In Santos towards the close of the week the market became firmer, and the quotation for "good average" was advanced from 10,500 to 10,600 per 10 kilos, on Saturday, at which the close was firm. The receipts increased, presumably the result of the financial "squeeze" from 6,500 bags for the preceding week to 7,500 bags, sales of 7,000 bags and shipments 3,000 bags for the United States and 3,000 bags for Europe. As about 4,000 bags have been received already in Santos during the present crop year, there are some misgivings as to the estimate of 15,000 prove too moderate; but it is alleged in contention that the receipts in Santos have generally fallen off suddenly and that this may be again expected. In the meantime the European markets seem somewhat incredulous and it is said increased estimates have been wired from this side.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Receipts		Shipments		Average quot. No. 7	
N. Y. spot	per 6	N. Y. spot	per 6	N. Y. spot	per 6
15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,500
14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
500	500	500	500	500	500
0	0	0	0	0	0

### THE FOREIGN COFFEE MARKET.

We take much pleasure in appending herewith the January Monthly Coffee Circular of Messrs Alex. & Sons, Ltd., of London, which, though received somewhat late, will be specially interesting because of its summaries for the close of 1896.

7. *Idol Lane, London, E.C., 11th January, 1897.*

Coffee.—The total shipments from Rio and Santos for 6 months, since 1st July 1896, are as follows:—

	1897	1896
From Rio	1,755,000	1,475,000
Santos	5,078,000	2,015,000
Total	6,833,000	3,490,000

	1897	1896
Stocks, Rio and Santos, 1st January	947,000	612,000
Total	5,772,000	4,102,000

Price of good average Santos in Havre, 1st January: 15.60 fr. 97. 15.60

Receipts to 21st Dec. 1896: 15.60 fr. 97. 15.60

Shipment of stocks an excess of 13,000 bags over last season.

Paris Cattle.—Stocks show an increase of 12,000 tons since 1st December, but are 2,000 tons less than last year same time.

Zoo.—Shows an increase of about 600 tons since 1st December, and is 3,000 tons in excess of last year at this time.

The market was steady throughout the whole of last month at slowly advancing prices, but without any great activity; prices on the terminal market being about 2½ per cent. higher on 1st Jan. than on 1st Decem.

On the 1st and January Messrs. Johnston gave out their estimate of the next Santos crop at 3½ to 4 million bags, and this was the signal for a sudden advance of about 1½ per cent., being the first authoritative estimate of a distinct reduction in export.

The fallowing further estimates have been received since then:—

	next	next	next
Santos crop	3½ to 4 million	3½ to 4 million	3½ to 4 million
Rio and Santos	3½ to 4 million	3½ to 4 million	3½ to 4 million

Rose & Knowles, Santos, 1st Jan. 1897.

Tronimel & Co., Santos, 1st Jan. 1897.

Santos Commissioners, Santos, 1st Jan. 1897.

Barth & Co., Santos, 1st Jan. 1897.

Steinwender & Co., Santos, 1st Jan. 1897.

H. Johnston & Co. (trading), Santos, 1st Jan. 1897.

Riemers & Co., Santos, 1st Jan. 1897.

Stocks in European Ports, 1st January.

Estimated Supplies from producing countries:—

	1897	1896
Rio and Santos, 1st Jan. to June	2,000,000	1,500,000
Central Rio and Santos, Jan. to Dec.	1,500,000	1,000,000
Bahia, Victoria, Ceara, etc.	1,000,000	500,000
Central Africa, Colombia, Haiti, Porto Rico, West Indies, etc.	500,000	250,000
Java, Macassar, and Celebes	500,000	250,000
Ceylon, East Indies, etc.	500,000	250,000

It will be seen from the above, that we maintain our estimate for present crop at 7½ million; of which 3½ million receipts in 1897, whilst for next season we take Messrs. Johnston's conservative figure of 6½ million, and estimate that 4½ million will be shipped in this year which is doubtful if the crop is a late one. The remaining figures we cannot control, but it must be remembered, that any increase in Java crops will not be felt till quite the end of this year.

The only effective argument for a further decline in the price of what is already by far the cheapest coffee in the market would be (1) that there is, or will be, on the whole, too much coffee for the consumption of the world; and (2) that the effect of any such surplus has not been dissipated.

Stocks in Europe will, no doubt, increase during the present year to some extent, but with the prospect

of a reduction of 1½ million bags in future supplies from Brazil, a considerable portion of the available stocks will necessarily be held on speculation and for investment, as well as by the trade itself for stock. It is of no use ignoring this any more than the probability of a largely increased consumption of Santos coffee, so long as it remains at its present level of price at which it necessarily defies competition.

The total deliveries in Europe and America for 12 months, ending 1st December, show an increase of 400,000 tons, though the low prices have ruled for 5 months. The actual figures for consumption for the past year are not yet to hand, but Messrs. Johnston's figures for 11 months show an increase of 250,000 tons, as compared with the average of the last 3 years.

Reports of damage by drought have become more persistent during the last week, and it will be seen that the tendency of estimates is towards reduction. Messrs. Johnston's estimates as they now stand are as follows:—

Present Santos crop 4½ million bags, total 8,000,000 bags.

Future Santos crop 3½ million bags, total 6,750,000 bags.

Other firms make total future crops 6 to 6½ million bags, and we may therefore take it that Messrs. Johnston's figures are conservative. Our estimate for present Santos crop remains 4½ million.

It would be idle to minimise the importance of the change, which the foregoing estimates have produced in the prospect of the market generally, but especially in the case of the prospects for Brazil coffee, when it is considered that in January last year the market fell 1½ to 2½ per cent., viz. from 15.60 to 13.10 c&t. for good average Santos upon an estimate of the *Journal of Commerce* of Rio, making the then current price 15.60 c&t. for 60,000 bags, and upon Messrs. Johnston's figures for 1897 crops:—

	1897	1896
Present Santos crop	4½ million	4½ million
Future Santos crop	3½ million	3½ million
Total	8 million	8 million

The 1897 crop, instead of 6 million, has been reduced to 4½ million, and the 1896 crop, instead of 3½ million, has been reduced to 3 million.

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### Imports.

The movement during the week has shown no marked change either way. Flour has been very firm, without change in quotations however, and as the local mills are nearly out of stock consumers will either have to pay higher prices, or await new arrivals; a fair amount of foreign is reported to be either abont, or loading. Land and pork are unchanged.

ed demand for codfish continues very good, but dealers do not advance quotations. The last cargo of old crop Rangoon rice has arrived, and as the Indian markets are said to be sharply higher, some advance here in prices seems probable. The pig markets are firm and both Pich and White are unchanged. Kerosene, turpentine and rosin are about unchanged, as is also cement. No Indian corn has arrived, and the market has advanced for all qualities. Exchange was fairly steady during the early days of the past week, but weakened towards the close. Some dealers say that Santos bills alone prevented a serious decline in rates, and the confidence of the banks is marked; a few bills firm the market steadily, but with a renewal of demand rates "slump" immediately. In the means time coffee is being shipped here steadily, and is certainly paid for in sterling exchange.

Flour.—There have been no receipts during the week and no changes are made in quotations, but stocks of foreign are very firmly held, and as the local mills are virtually bare of flour, prices are likely to be well maintained, even if no advance is obtained. The deliveries for the week are about 6,000 bbls, and stocks are now estimated at about 30,000 bbls, of foreign, of which 15,000 bbls. American and 15,000 bbls. River Plate in first hands. Brokers report the market strong, at the following quotations, viz:—

Trieste 425.00—430.00 nominal

Richmond 425.00—430.00 nominal

Baltimore 425.00—430.00 nominal

Western and Interior 425.00—430.00 nominal

River Plate 425.00—430.00 nominal

Local Mills 425.00—430.00 nominal

Lard.—Receipts nil. Dealers report American unchanged at 60c—65c per lb. but quote native higher at 65c—70c per kilogramme.

Codfish.—The receipts are 3,000 packages from New York and 375 cases Norwegian. The demand continues good, and stocks have been reduced to about 12,000 packages, dealers now quoting Canadian at 45c—50c per tub and Norwegian at 50c—55c per case.

Pork.—Receipts have been 50 bbls, 50 half bbls, 51 cases per Imperial Prince from New York. Retailers are now quoting American at 15c—16c and native at 15c—16c, per kilogramme, according to quality.

Rice.—The receipts are 16,000 bags per C. Pich from Rangoon and 4,000 bags via

## Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Feb. 15	Miskelyne Brg.	Manchester* 40 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
15	Sydenham Brit.	Cardiff* 27 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
15	Colonia Fr.	Havre* 31 ds.	Chargers Reunis.
15	Agordit Ital.	Genoa* 36 ds.	A. Floria & Co.
16	Imperial Prince Brit.	New York* 36 ds.	Quayle, Davidson & C.
16	Planet Mercury Brit.	Cardiff 22 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
16	Lord Kelvin Brit.	do 23 1/2 ds.	do
16	Rosenorran Brit.	Newport 25 ds.	Large Imados.
16	Chili Fr.	River Plate 3 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
17	Grecian Prince Brit.	New York*	Quayle Davidson & Co.
17	Mattio Bruzo Ital.	Genoa* 19 ds.	La Veloz.
17	Liguria Brit.	Valparaiso* 14 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
18	Les Alpes Fr.	Genoa* 20 ds.	Karl Valais & Co.
19	Maranhao Ital.	Genoa* 25 ds.	A. Floria & Co.
19	Patagonia Ger.	Santos 20 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
19	Heimburg Ger.	do 40 ds.	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
20	de Bay Brit.	do 30 ds.	Wille, Schmullsky & Co.
20	Magellan Brit.	Liverpool* 22 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
20	Freshfield Brit.	Cardiff* 23 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
20	Lundy Brit.	Rosario 7 ds.	Rio Flour Mills.
21	Bela Brit.	Liverpool* 21 1/2 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
21	Seyvern Brit.	Baltimore 30 ds.	Levering & Co.
21	Maria Teresa Aust.	Santos 22 ds.	Romhauer & Co.

## Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Feb. 15	Asiatie Prince Brit.	New York.	Coffee.
15	La Plata Fr.	River Plate	Sundries.
15	Santos Ger.	Santos.	do
15	Chili Fr.	Bordeaux*	do
15	India Park Brit.	River Plate.	Ballast.
17	Olet Dan.	do	Sundries.
17	Liguria Brit.	Liverpool.*	do
17	Agordit Ital.	Genoa*	do
17	Carolina Fr.	New Orleans.	Coffee.
17	William Brasfoot Brit.	Bahados	Ballast.
17	Porto Alegre Ger.	Santos.	Sundries.
18	Kip. Fr. Wilhelm Ger.	do	do
18	Bellenden Brit.	do	do
18	Heimburg Brit.	do	do
18	Others, Brg.	New York.*	Coffee.
19	Grecian Prince Brit.	New York.	Coffee.
19	Heimburg Ger.	Bremen.	Sundries.
19	Mattio Bruzo Ital.	River Plate.*	do
19	Les Alpes Fr.	do	Ballast.
19	Vectis Brit.	Galveston	Sundries.
19	Colonia Fr.	do	do
20	Imperial Prince Brit.	do	do
20	Miskelyne Brg.	Hamburg*	do
20	Patagonia Ger.	Genoa.*	do
20	Maranhao Ital.	New Orleans	Ballast.
20	Edystone Brit.	Valparaiso.*	Sundries.
21	Magellan Brit.	do	do

## Vessels Afloat &amp; Chartered for Rio

Avonire C.	Marselles	—
Antigua	New York	—
Arctica	Oporto	—
Aboua	Hamburg	—
Adelia	Oporto	—
Aspria	at Lisbon	—
Australia	Pensacola	3 Dec.
Bonito	Cardiff	10 Nov.
Canada	Norfolk	—
Carl Hindric	Cardiff	—
Cora	at Bermuda	—
Crown Prince	at Cadiz	—
Calcutta (str)	Leith	—
D. Pedro II	Baltimore	Jan.
Gripou	Newcastle	14 Jan.
Guldrege	Pensacola	7 Jan.

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- Feb. 22nd

Circulation		Public Funds		Per		Last div.	
262,126,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apalica)	94,000—	94,000—				
105,000,000	Bonds of 1893	1,272,000—	1,272,000—				
121,555,000	Stock 4% (gold), convertible	1,500,000—	1,500,000—				
12,254,000	Gold Loan, 1895, 6% 1/2	162,000—	162,000—				
24,670,000	Do do 1895, 4 1/2%						
18,750,000	Do do 1895, 4 1/2%						
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo						
16,000,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%						
4,000,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%						
25,000,000	Empréstimo Municipal						
Capital		Banks		Per		Last div.	
30,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	8,000—	Jan. 97	204,000—	204,000—	
20,000,000	Commercial	200\$	8,000—	Jan. 97	205,000—	205,000—	
24,000,000	Contracto	200\$	8,000—	Jan. 97	80,000—	82,000—	
10,000,000	Credito Movel	200\$	2,000—	Jan. 96	9,250—	9,750—	
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200\$	2,000—	Jan. 96	20,000—	25,000—	
10,000,000	do and series	200\$	2,000—	Jan. 97	105,000—	105,000—	
155,389,300	Nacional Brasileiro	200\$	6,000—	Jan. 97	40,000—	51,000—	
30,000,000	Repubblica do Brazil	200\$	6,000—	Jan. 97	173,000—	180,000—	
	do and series	200\$	6,000—	Jan. 97	135,500—	137,500—	
	Rural e Hypothecario	200\$	9,000—	Jan. 97	62,000—	67,500—	
	do and series	200\$	4,500—	Jan. 97	238,000—	235,000—	
Capital		Railways		Per		Last div.	
24,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas	200\$	—	—	—	—	
16,000,000	Muzambinho	200\$	—	—	—	—	
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200\$	—	—	—	—	
24,000,000	do and series	200\$	—	—	—	—	
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200\$	—	—	—	—	
	União Sorocabana-Juana	200\$	—	—	—	—	
	do and series	200\$	—	—	—	—	
Capital		Tramways		Per		Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	—	—	—	—	
12,000,000	S. Christovao	200\$	—	—	—	—	
Capital		Mills		Per		Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	—	—	—	—	
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200\$	—	—	—	—	
3,000,000	Cartica	200\$	—	—	—	—	
6,000,000	Comhang Industrial	200\$	—	—	—	—	
500,000	D. Izabel	200\$	—	—	—	—	
1,200,000	Industrial Miniera	200\$	—	—	—	—	
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluminense	200\$	—	—	—	—	
4,000,000	Pedropolitana	200\$	—	—	—	—	
2,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200\$	—	—	—	—	
300,000	Santa Luzia	200\$	—	—	—	—	

Hannah Blanchard	London	14 Jan.
Inverwick	New York	11 Jan.
Inger	Stockholm	20 Nov.
Monrovia	Pensacola	—
Marabout	Pensacola	17 Dec.
Maria Emilia	Lisbon	18 Nov.
New City	Pensacola	—
Pallas	Hamburg	—
Ragnar	Pensacola	—
Seier	Hamburg	—
Singapore	Sunderland	—
Thomas Hilyard	Mobile	7 Jan.
Vasco da Gama	Oporto	—
Vervine	Marselles	27 Nov.
Zion	Cardiff	—

## Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 21st, 1897.

NAME	FROM	ARRIVED	CONSIGNEES
American			
Ing M. B. Tower	New York	537 Jan.	V. W. Guimaraes & Co.
bk Baltimore	Baltimore	27	Watson, Ritchie & Co.
Ing Vidette	Baltimore	495	Quayle, D. & C.
Ing White Wings	Baltimore	654 Feb.	Levering & Co.
British			
sp Geo. T. Hay	Mobile	1647 Nov.	P. P. Passos
sp Sierra	London	1399	Walter, H. & Co.
sp Sierra Morena	Rangoon	1385 Dec.	Alvares, P. & Co.
sp Lazie Barrill	Quebec	1185	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
bk Kilverdale	Pensacola	1112 Jan.	V. W. Guimaraes & Co.
bk Netherland	do	187	L. A. Magalhães.
sp Parthenope	Norfolk	1423	Gas Co.
bk Cambrian Queen	do	1003	Gas Co.
bk Conductor	Baltimore	785 Feb.	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
bk Weiviera	Rangoon	832	To order
bk Lindores Abbey	do	693	John Moore & Co.
Ing Athena	Baltimore	693	Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.
bk Ivy	Rosario	547	J. de Souza & Co.
French			
bk Paul Albert	Marselles	535 Feb.	To order.
German			
Ing Herm. Becker	Paramagu	365 Oct.	To order.
Ing Marie Plum	Halaby	171 Jan.	To order.
bk C. Paulsen	Rangoon	647 Feb.	H. Stoltz & Co.
Norwegian			
bk Pr. Arthur	Cardiff	1533 Nov.	B. Rodrigues & Co.
Ing Nello	Bahia	107 Dec.	To order.
Portuguese			
bk Margarida	Oporto	356 Sept.	Costa Leite & Co.
sp Occato	Oporto	1182 Dec.	Macedo Jr. & Co.
bk Albatros	Iha do Sal	772	Macedo Jr. & Co.
bk Oliveira	Iha do Sal	750	J. A. G. Santos.
bk Tentadora	Iha do Sal	594 Jan.	J. A. G. Santos.
bk Sereta	Oporto	425 Feb.	Veiga Pinto & Co.

## ENVELOPES.

## SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

American Commercial Envelopes,

## LINEN ENVELOPES.

made from the best quality of linen paper, known in the

These envelopes are superior in both quality and price

Typographia Aldina

No. 77 Rua Sete de Setembro

## ASKED FOR ALL OVER THE WORLD

Most Aristocratic and Delicious Perfumes

## Crab Apple Blossoms

Violets de Parme

Matsukita del Japon

White Rose, Orchid, English Box S,  
Chrys, Gardenia, etc.

Sale 1893, 2,000,000 Bottles

NEW JAPANESE PERFUME

**MATSUKITA**

CHARMING-UNIQUE  
AND DELICIOUS NEW SCENT

REDOLENT OF  
THE LAND OF FLOWERS

CROWN PERFUMERY CO.  
177 NEW BOND ST. LONDON.

commented to all lovers of  
Crab Apple Blossom Perfume,  
and the Crown Lavender Salts

Establ. 1860. 17 first Medals

## CROWN LAVENDER SALTS

Cure for Headache, Colds, Depression,

Influenza and Nausea. Cooling

and Refreshing at all Times.

For sale at

CRASHLEY &amp; Co.

PRÇÇO FIXO

(Cambasso &amp; Co.)

MIGUEL LOPES &amp; Irmão

And all principal Perfumery Stores

Agents: ARP &amp; Co., 68, Ouvidor.

## Champagne Piper Heidsieck

From the old firm Heidsieck

ESTABLISHED IN 1783

Corte Blanche.

Sec.

Brut Extra.

115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115



**FRITZ J. CARLSON**

Successor of GEORGE JANSEN

*Fine English and American tailoring, Importer  
of Gentlemen's and Boy's underwear,  
Waterproofs, Hats of the latest styles and  
from the best manufacturers.*

Orders executed within 24 hours.

42, RUA DO ROSARIO, 42  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

**Birmingham Hardware Merchant,**

old established house, well up in all branches, wishes to  
arrange with large firm in the Brazil to buy and ship for  
them all their English goods on commission.  
Prompt shipment and lowest prices guaranteed. Correspon-  
dence invited.  
Address: "Hardware Merchant, c/o Indian & Colonial  
Advertising Co., 3, Whitefriars St, London, E. C.

**HUGO BRILL**

Only Establishment in Brazil for cutting  
precious stones.

Speciality in BRAZILIAN stones, like

Tourmalines, Emeralds, Topaz, Amethysts,  
Chrysolites, Fancy stones,  
Agates from Rio Grande do Sul,  
Cameos and

PARIS BRILLIANTS.

12, Rua Gonçalves Dias, 12  
RIO DE JANEIRO

**THOMAS J. LIPTON**

LIPTON'S Teas,  
LIPTON'S Hams,  
LIPTON'S Jams,  
LIPTON'S Pickles,  
LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

**CERVEJARIA BRAHMA**

(Brama Brewery)

RIO DE JANEIRO.

142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY  
Telephone No. 10.063

**FRANCISKANER BRÄU**

Beer in barrels (shoppes) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases con-  
taining 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to  
the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE &amp; Co.

PROPRIETORS

**PETROPOLIS**

DOMINGOS R. CORDEIRO, JR.

CONTRACTOR

Engineering and Construction Offices.

Plans and contracts for railways, highways, drainage,  
water-works, etc., etc.

Furnishes stone for walls and street pavements.

English and French spoken.

Avenida 15 de Novembro 117, sobrado.

**"THE ENGINEER."**

For sale 21 complete sets of "The Engineer"  
1876-1896 (14 years bound). Apply to Crashley & Co.  
67 Rua do Ouvidor.

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

**Apollinaris****"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"**

"At the head of *all* the waters examined for *purity* and  
freedom from disease germs."

Ask for



Sole importers:

**ROMBAUER & Co.**

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA,

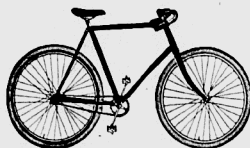
RIO DE JANEIRO.

**"JOHANNIS"**

The king of natural table waters.

The finest in the world.

Walter, Block &amp; Co., 115, Quitanda.

**CLEVELAND BICYCLES**

Light, Strong, Easy running.

Removable Clincher Tyres.

Dust Proof Bearings.

Reversible Handle Bars.

Hardened Steel Chain.

Diamond and Drop Frame.

WHEELS KEPT IN STOCK.

**MITCHELL & COLE,**

57, OUVIDOR.

**Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.**

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland  
FOLMONT, Stirlingshire }

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,  
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all  
workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on  
application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

**To travellers on Land or Sea.**

No traveller should forget to take with  
him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture  
of Nectandra Amara, which might come  
very handy in cases of sudden nausea or  
any other disarrangement of the stomach  
for intestines, so frequent during travels.  
This marvellous remedy is accompanied  
by a prospectus in three languages, viz:  
Portuguese, English and French to facilitate  
its use among natives and foreigners. For  
sale at all Druggists and Chemists and a  
the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S  
Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

**M<sup>rs</sup>. M. & E. NATTE' & Co.**

Feather-Flowers, Insects, Humming Birds and a large As-  
sessment of birds, Butterflies and other objects of natural  
history and curiosities from Brazil, also Views of Rio  
and neighborhood.

44, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 44

RIO DE JANEIRO.

**"ENGINEERING."**

For sale is complete sets of "Engineering" 1876-1893  
(14 years bound). Apply to Crashley & Co. 67 Rua  
do Ouvidor.

**S. Paulo****VICTORIA STORE**

8 B, Rua de São Bento  
SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS, BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and  
Bennetts Hats, Pearl's soaps, and nearly every English  
article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always good a  
stock.

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CAIXA O.

São Paulo.

**JOHN SHERRINGTON,**

Mechanical Engineer,

(Engenheiro Mechanico).

For 29 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing  
Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.

Correspondence solicited.

Address: No. 9, Praça do Commercio,  
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

**GINGER ALE.**

Made in S. Paulo by Tito Zerdoc & Co. from the choicest  
India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known  
Belfast mark.

The makers will deliver orders of 1 dozen upwards at 5\$  
in ordinary bottles and 6\$ the dozen in special bottles.

Special terms for wholesale orders.

TITO ZERDOC &amp; Co.

Rua Formosa No. 12.

SÃO PAULO.

**Shipping.**

Geo. R. Penlon. Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1865.  
**THOMAS NORTON & Co.**  
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
**RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.**  
104, Wall Street. **NEW YORK.**

**Steamships.**

**ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES.**

Date	Steamer	Destination
1897		
Feb. 25	Danube	Montevideo e Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg, Southampton.

This Company will have steamers from and to England  
three times per month.  
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be  
taken out at the Agency.  
For freight, passages and other information apply to No. 2,  
Rua General Camara, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson,  
Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND RIVER  
PLATE STEAMERS.**

**LAMPORT & HOLT LINE**

**PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK**  
Wordsworth, Hevelius, Buffon, Coleridge  
and Galileo.

**"WORDSWORTH"**

Sails 24th inst  
for  
**BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO**  
and

**New York**

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate rates.  
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and  
without the inconveniences of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

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For further passages and particulars apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

**DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.**

Orellana..... March 3rd  
Oropesa..... " 17th  
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and  
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken  
out at the agency on baggage and values.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

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**Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,**

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,  
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**ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

**BETWEEN**

**NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.**

**HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.**

Ionic—4753 tons—about 25. February

Considerable reduction in fares.

London £ 15.0.0 First class

" 12.0.0 Second class

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every  
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TESSERIFF  
and Plymouth; passengers may sail at later port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

**Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,**

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

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OBSERVE THAT THE  
SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins* IS NOW  
PRINTED  
IN BLUE INK  
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,  
Worcester;

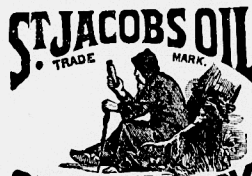
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;  
and Export Oilmen generally.

**RETAIL EVERYWHERE.**

## SAUCE.

**COMMERCIAL PRINTING**

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT  
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro  
1st floor.



**THE GREAT REMEDY  
FOR PAIN.**

**CURES**  
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,  
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,  
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,  
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

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